

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2240.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit, may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and the beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [19]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALEYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. L. PÖSENECKER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, N. A. SIERS, Esq.
Hon. B. LAYTON, E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [18]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 10, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, FORWARDS BILLS FOR COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:—
Fixed for 12 months; 5 per cent. per Annum.

6 " 4 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

12 to 2 P.M. every half hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10:30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

10:40 A.M. to 12 to 1:30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [19]

Intimations.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

SUMMER SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED.

FANCY STRIPE SERGE SUITINGS.
FANCY STRIPE AND CHECK FLANNEL SUITINGS.
FANCY STRIPE AND CHECK SPUN SILK COATINGS,
WHITE SERGE AND FLANNEL SUITINGS.
DUCKS AND DRILLS OF PATROL SUITS.
FANCY SPUN SILKS, FLANNELS etc., for TENNIS SHIRTS.

ANGLO-INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS and PANTS, INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS and PANTS, BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS and PANTS, WHITE and FANCY COL. LISLE THREAD HOSE, SUMMER MERINO HOSE, SPUN SILK, HOSE BALBRIGGAN HOSE, LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, GAUZE FLANNEL TENNIS SHIRTS, LINEN COLLARS, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, BRACES, CRICKET BELTS, TENNIS BELTS, SILK UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, STRAW HATS, PITH HATS, TERAI HATS, TENNIS SHOES, WHITE CANVAS SHOES, KID BOOTS and SHOES, SCARVES, TIES, DRAWERS, SILK SASHES in new COLORS. &c. &c.

The HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1889.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN," Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1889. [612]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship

"PHRA CHOM KLAO," Captain W. H. Watson, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [619]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE," Captain G. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [620]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VERONA," will leave for the above places on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, at NOON, instead of as previously advertised.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [621]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"SIKH," Captain Rowley, will be despatched for the above Ports, on the 24th inst.

This steamer has superior passenger accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1889. [610]

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY, Calling at COLOMBO if sufficient inducement offers.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"GWALIOR," will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [620]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Extra Steamship

"BRINDISI," will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [621]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAIWAN," Nelson, Commander, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the engine. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1889. [623]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through ZANGO to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"MENNIUR," Captain Heimes, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [624]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW ZEALAND PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"WHAPOA," will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer, which is situated amidships upon the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [625]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM," will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1889. [626]

Shipping.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"SOUTHERN CROSS,"

Bailey, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1889. [627]

Intimations.

CARBON CONES AND CASES.

FOR THE PRODUCTION OF VAPOURS FOR MEDICAL AND SANITARY PURPOSES.

THIS ingenious invention places within our reach a handy means of diffusing Vapours. The Cones are charged with various liquids, viz.—

White Rose, Heliotrope, Carbolic Acid, etc., for Perfuming Apartments.

Terebene, Iodine, Sulphurous Acid, etc., for Inhalation.

Special Cones are prepared for the Destruction of Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitos, Cockroaches, etc.

Extra-large Cones for disinfecting Hospital Wards, etc.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, L I M I T E D, DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

HONGKONG,

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 18th May, 1889.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) that the "Union" Line steamer *Allnacraig*, from London, left Singapore for this port to-day, and may be expected to arrive on the 27th inst.

THE N. C. Daily News states that the Woosung Bar dredging operations were to be formally opened on the 18th inst., in the presence of Kung Taotai, the Acting Commissioner of Customs, and a party of invited guests.

A GERMAN BANK in Shanghai will shortly be accomplished fact. This new institution has been registered at the German Consulate with a capital of five million taels, divided into shares of one thousand taels each, and will commence active business operations as soon as preliminaries have been arranged.

OUR Shanghai contemporaries report that the land at the corner of the Bubbling Well and Carter Roads, known as Benjamin's Garden, with the house known as Burkhill's, and the stables on the east side of the road, some 400 mow in all, have been bought by Mr. J. D. Humphreys of Hongkong for Tls. 36,900.

"ONE who was present" writes:—"The statement in this morning's *Daily Press* that the Macao Theatre was "crowded to its utmost capacity" on Saturday night, at the concert given by some Hongkong amateurs, is utterly untrue. The place was barely half-filled, and unless some good Samaritan paid for the refreshments, etc., provided afterwards, there will be very little left for any charity." This agrees with our Macao correspondent's report.

THE Peking correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* says that the persons arrested and tried by the Board of Punishments for kidnapping children, and who declared at their trial they stole the children for the Roman Catholic priests, are about to be beheaded. The two who stole the *Lient*-Governor's seal (not sealed dispatch as the *Chinese Times* had it), have been arrested, tried and sentenced to decapitation.

Just before the Ocean Co.'s steamer *Stentor* left Singapore on the 13th inst., a Chinese, name unknown, went aboard as a passenger to Hongkong. As he appeared to be ill the Captain declined to take him and he was told to leave the ship. He then lay down on the wharf and died shortly afterwards. And all this happened in a British port, under shelter of the flag of Christian England. Of course, the victim was only a wretched Chinese!

THE U. S. S. *Monocacy*, announced to be sold by auction at Yokohama on the 13th inst., has been temporarily withdrawn. Rear-Admiral Belknap received a cablegram on the 8th inst. from the Secretary of Navy in Washington to suspend the sale of the *Monocacy*, and to have her re-surveyed to ascertain if she is worth being repaired; for further service on the Asiatic Station. Doubtless this step has been taken in consequence of the loss of the American war vessels at Samoa, the U. S. Government being rather hard up for cruisers to represent the "stars and stripes" in foreign countries.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Acting Chief Justice Fielding Clarke.)

THE SAM-SHUI-PO CASE.

This case was resumed this morning, and continued till afternoon, when the prisoner was found not guilty, and discharged.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Puisne Judge.)

REV. J. B. OST AND ANOTHER v. J. J. McBREEN.

This was an action to recover \$900, brought by the Rev. J. B. Ost, as next friend of Jane Francis McBreen, against J. J. McBreen, senior clerk in the Ordinance Department. Mr. Webber appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. O. Wilson represented the defendant.

Mr. Webber said that the claim was made under a covenant contained in an indenture dated the 19th July 1884, between the defendant of the first part, Mr. Ost, of the second part, and the plaintiff of the third part, which was drawn up in consequence of unhappy differences between Mr. and Mrs. McBreen, and by which the former agreed to allow his wife \$15 a month for six months, and \$20 a month afterwards. He paid about \$120, which was written off the total amount due—\$110.

Rev. J. B. Ost was then called. He stated:—I am a clerk in holy orders. In 1884 I was aware that certain unhappy differences existed between the defendant and his wife, and a deed was prepared on the 19th July which I executed as trustee, under which the defendant was to allow his wife \$15 a month for the first six months, and after that \$20. He paid for the first six months regularly and on the seventh month sent \$15 more. On being reminded that he was to send \$20 he pleaded that the rate of exchange was very low. I saw Mr. Russell, and Mr. Hazeland and came to the conclusion that it was better to receive only \$15 than nothing. Shortly afterwards Mrs. McBreen wrote to me from Singapore that she had been confined, and asking for money. I told Mr. McBreen, who replied that he was not the father, but agreed to continue to pay \$10 per month. I communicated this to Mrs. McBreen, who was naturally indignant. She then ceased to pay, and I then asked Mr. Russell to release me from my trusteeship, but he told me there would probably be no more trouble. Since then Mrs. McBreen has appealed to me for assistance, and as she is in poor circumstances I was obliged to take her and her four children under my own protection at West Point. There had been a previous deed of separation drawn up, and Father Burghignoll made trustee. Mrs. McBreen charged her husband with ill-treatment, her, and "paying his addresses" to other women. I do not recollect his making any charges against her. I have no reason for believing that he could have done so justly. All the money I received I paid over to Mrs. McBreen.

By Mr. Wilson—Before the covenant was drawn up Mrs. McBreen asked me to intervene as a clergyman, and Mr. Russell, who knew the history of the case, advised me to do so. I know that she was brought up in the Diocesan Home, married Mr. Petersen, and after his death her hand was sought by Mr. McBreen, who was then in the police force. I do not recollect the parties appearing in the Police court. I heard that she was going to take her husband into the law court, but that the covenant was a solution of the difficulty. I certainly should not have become a trustee if I had heard that there had been infidelity on the part of Mrs. McBreen. I have heard what manner of life she led whilst in Singapore. She has now four children, three of which are by her first husband, and one by her second. She is a Chinawoman.

Mr. Hazeland, clerk to the Chief Justice, formally proved attesting the signatures to the indenture in 1884.

Mrs. McBreen said:—I am the wife of the defendant. I was previously married to a man named Petersen. My name before that was Su Sum. I was born in Macao, and went to Mr. Baxter's school, from where I married Petersen, when I was seventeen years old. I am 37 now. I had six children by Petersen. Three years after his death I married McBreen, having then three children. He was then a constable. I had \$3000 and the "London Ian" then, and I bought his discharge from the police. We were married by license by Mr. Webber, was endeavoring to lay out the mystery of the law with a backhander from a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Wodehouse, the stipendiary, was unfeudal. The Courthouse was pretty full, the novelty of the case causing the dismissed jurors to remain and further exhaust themselves by trying to understand. Mr. Sanger, the Deputy Registrar, read a printed letter from Major Dempster, Acting Superintendent of the Gaol, to the effect that the body of the prisoner in question was enclosed, as desired. Mr. Wodehouse then tripped into the box and handed in a bundle of manuscript which he had been carefully guarding, and which turned out to be the depositions, the telegram from Melbourne, Chief Inspector Horpock's sworn information, and the warrant, after which Mr. Francis rose and spread himself. He began by moving his Lordship to discharge the prisoner on the ground that there was not a sufficient information laid (an information being apparently some kind of an egg) to justify the issue of the warrant. The proceedings had been taken under the *Fugitive Offenders' Act*, which laid down that when a person accused of having committed an offence in one part of Her Majesty's dominions fled to another part he was liable to be arrested and sent back under an endorsed or provisional warrant. The magistrate need not be satisfied that the circumstances were such as would justify the issue of the warrant if the offence had been committed in his jurisdiction. This, he submitted, had not been shown. Mr. Horpock's

father of it. I wrote informing him, and asking for more money, but he did not answer it. I got a letter from Mr. Ost, however, saying that my husband denied being the father, and refused to pay more than \$10 a month. It was not true that I had been unfaithful.

By Mr. Wilson:—I gave McBreen \$120 to buy himself out of the police before I married him. He was not sick at the time, and therefore invalided. I lived at the London Inn till I went to Singapore in 1883. He lived there with me for nine months, when he got into the Ordinance Department, and told me that his master would not let me live with him. He came and saw me sometimes at the Hotel. It was not licensed, then, and was only an eating house. I kept a hotel in Singapore. I signed a document before Father Vigan a few months before I left, by which I undertook not to molest my husband again in consideration of his paying \$25 a month. I had brought a certain charge in the Police court against him and Sergeant Blake before that. I did not continually have trouble with him after signing the deed; I did not attack him in the street and scratch his face. He agreed to pay me \$20 a month because I got hold of some bad letters that had passed between him and a sergeant's wife. On my return I contracted debts, for which he was sued. I also sued him myself frequently. He occasionally resumed intercourse with me. When I kept the boarding-house in Singapore I provided liquors for the lodgers—it was not my concern if outsiders drank. There were other females there, but they were only servants. I have four of my children alive, and two adopted. Poor girls gave them to me. I never paid anything for them. I had trouble with the police in Singapore about my house, and had to give it up about two months ago. The reason I did not come back before was that I had so many debts to collect. I intended to make him support his child. I was able to support two adopted children.

By Mr. Webber:—I had my license taken away because I supplied some visitors with liquor belonging to a boarder.

That closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Wilson, for the defence, alleged that the agreement was drawn up on the understanding that the plaintiff should keep away, but instead once assaulted him in Queen's Road. For some time before the execution of the deed he had lived apart from her, and on being informed of her confinement he at once refused to pay any more, as he was quite justified in doing. The defence also set up was that Mrs. McBreen lived an improper life in Singapore.

Jessie Ormiston, a woman of ill-fame, said:—I knew the plaintiff in Singapore for five or six years. I kept a boarding-house next door to her in Southbridge-road for several months and afterwards lived with her for some other time. The house was frequented by sailors and policemen. I had the next room to her, and afterwards saw men go into her room, one police sergeant in particular. I saw disreputable girls visit the house, also. Liquor was sold there on the quiet, and Mr. McBreen was in trouble once or twice.

By Mr. Webber:—I have stopped with Mr. McBreen in his quarters since I came here, I have not been there since the action commenced.

James Dawson said:—I am in the Chinese Customs, attached to the *Pet Ho* revenue cruiser, stationed at Lappa Island. I have known the defendant for about five years, since I was a petty officer on the *Merlin*. I knew Mrs. McBreen in 1886, when she kept a house in Singapore. It was not a licensed house. Women of bad character went there with men, as Mrs. McBreen knew. She herself went into her room occasionally with men. A man named Christian took one of Mrs. McBreen's daughters to live with him. He paid her \$10 or \$15 a month.

By Mr. Webber:—I was a warden in the Gaol there, and left because I did not get enough salary. I "cleared out." I may owe a little money there. I was there 16 or 17 months. I was at McBreen's quarters last night.

William McBreen said:—I am a clerk in the Ordinance Department. I was formerly in the police, when I first met my wife in 1886. She then kept a coffee shop. I married her in six or seven months, and shortly afterwards differences arose between us. I went to live in Blue Buildings in 1886, and whilst there was summoned to Singapore, returning in about sixteen months with a child which she said was mine. I agreed to separate in 1886, and she went to the office one day and tore my shirt and scratched my face, so I did not pay any more.

I had several actions brought against me for debts which she contracted, and she also sued me herself for the \$240, but she was nonsuited.

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By Mr. Webber:—I was a warden in the Gaol there, and left because I did not get enough salary. I "cleared out." I may owe a little money there. I was there 16 or 17 months. I was at McBreen's quarters last night.

William McBreen said:—I am a clerk in the Ordinance Department. I was formerly in the police, when I first met my wife in 1886. She then kept a coffee shop. I married her in six or seven months, and shortly afterwards differences arose between us. I went to live in Blue Buildings in 1886, and whilst there was summoned to Singapore, returning in about sixteen months with a child which she said was mine. I agreed to separate in 1886, and she went to the office one day and tore my shirt and scratched my face, so I did not pay any more.

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eternal resting place in the Protestant Cemetery at the Happy Valley, where he was interred with Protestant rites. Now, so far as I am aware the whole of this may be, at least superficially, true, but when Father Burghignoli takes upon himself to assert that I am professedly a Roman Catholic he goes beyond the scope of his knowledge—and does not speak the truth.

The facts, so far as I am acquainted with them, are very simple. My brother died without letting me know his last wishes, and the Reverend Padre who administered to him the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, never even took the trouble to send me a note informing me of that fact. But Mother Church was good enough to allow me to bury my brother, and I buried him where I liked—as I am not in the habit of studying the wishes or tastes of the emissaries of the Pope of Rome, or anybody else, in anything appertaining to my conscience. I am not professedly a Roman Catholic, nor am I in the least concerned in the mummuries, trumperies, and tomfooleries over which Father Burghignoli so unworthy presides in this colony. So much for my professions of faith.

I am, Sir,

J. HART-MILNER.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1889.

We are certain that our readers of every religious denomination will sympathise with Professor Hart-Milner in the position he has been placed by the uncalled for and ignorant aspersions of Father Burghignoli. If this reverend priest were not an old and decrepit man, and we had not such a great respect for the sanctity of the law, we should probably have felt disposed to recommend tarring and feathering the worthy pro-vicar apostolic and dipping him in the muddy waters of the Fuk-lam Reservoir.—*Ed. Hongkong Telegraph.*

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sandakan, 8th May, 1889.

Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon arrived here in H.M.S. *Alacrity* on the 28th ult., and left the following day for Labuan *en route* for Batavia. On landing the Admiral was received with the usual salute and guard of honour.

The O. S. S. Co's steamer *Ranee* arrived from Kudat on the 28th ult. and reports that some 160 runaway Chinese and Javanese coolies were embarked by her at Gaya for Kudat. These men had absconded principally from the estate of the Tidong Borneo Company, Limited, of which Count Gelloes, d'Elise is the local manager. The planters in Kudat complain that the Government of North Borneo do but little to assist them, but it must not be lost sight of that there may be faults on the side of planters, some of whom have no experience of Chinese.

The public are loud in their complaints against the Government, who entirely fail to do their duty in the way of making roads and drains and neglect all proper sanitary arrangements. It is considered that whilst the latest innovations in increasing taxation are adopted a few improvements in sanitary arrangements and such like expenditure might well be indulged in. It is thought that the Revenue is being saved to pension some more unruly *Pangerans* on the West Coast, where, I hear, more troubles are brewing.

"A Durbar" is to be held on the Queen's birthday, but that auspicious occasion falling during the Ramadas, the Mahomedan fasting month, it is considered that but few "chiefs" will present themselves. Elaborate arrangements are to be made in the shape of fireworks and for the supply of "lemonade" regardless of expense. It is to be hoped we shall not have a new tax imposed to pay for this affair, and it is a wonder how such a sum could have been fixed upon.

After considerable delay \$5,000 tribute, or cession money was forwarded by the China Borneo Co's steamer *Normanhurst* to Sulu, all in Borneo cent pieces, which will no doubt be a source of amusement to His Highness and his court to count out.

Captain R. D. Burton, late commander of the British North Borneo Police, has been nominated Police Magistrate at Sandakan, an appointment which has given general satisfaction.

A "Camp of exercise" is to be held shortly on Abai plain. Our noble army of Sikh agriculturists, scare-crows, etc., will no doubt make a fine show and thoroughly frighten and overawe the naked natives in the neighbourhood.

We are also to have a gunboat, and what with an army and navy, Sarawak, Great Britain, Padas Damit, and such like small deer had better "look out."

For cool and unstudied humbug command me to the prospectus of "the Darvel Bay Trading Company," in which I find that Captain A. H. Rothkarr (the manager) has for a number of years resided near the property and is familiar with the country and the people etc., etc.

The fact of the matter is this, that this Captain Rothkarr is in command of a barque called the *F. H. Dreyfus* (lately lost) and in that capacity loaded three or four cargoes of timber for Chinese and other charterers. He has never lived nearer to the property than Sandakan (then on board his barque) 20 hours steam from Silam or Darvel Bay) which he visited but once in his life and for a few days only. He has neither any knowledge of the natives of Borneo nor can he speak their language.

MIKE COAL MINES.

Serious trouble, says the *Hyogo News*, is reported to have again occurred at the Milke coal mines among the prisoners employed there—in fact, almost a repetition of the events that took place a few years ago, when the desperate convicts fired the mine, and numbers of them perished miserably. A versacular paper, the *Chitog Dimplo*, gives a particular of the latest outbreak, and makes possible an inference that excessive severity had something to do with it—at least, the paper states that the prisoners complained of the long hours they were compelled to work in the mine, and also accused the prison officials of positive cruelty.

Early last March about 200 convicts were transferred from the Tokyo and Miyagi gaols to Milke, where a large number of men sentenced to penal servitude are employed under contract made by the Government with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in working the coal mines leased to that Company. There are over 1,500 prisoners at the mines, and disputes, ending in a serious affray, occurred between the new arrivals, and the older residents of the penal establishment. The available force of warders does not appear to have been sufficiently numerous to cope effectively with the rioters, who made repeated attempts to escape, and all work ceased for three days. Then a strong body of constables reinforced the warders, and with their assistance order was quickly restored. The *Chitog* mentions, and the circumstance is significant, that there is a daily average of 170 prisoners sick out of the 1,500 at Milke, and remarks that there may be some special reason for this abnormal unhealthiness. And the same paper considers the transfer of 500 additional convicts to the mines not unconnected with the assertion that the labour imposed hitherto upon the prisoners has been excessive. Anyhow there is little doubt the master will be properly invested and the truth made known, because the

authorities are, very properly, jealous of the reputation gained of late years by Japan for the maintenance of a humane system of prison administration.

WAS IT A DREAM.

Under the above heading the following amusing remarks from a correspondent, dated Cheng-chow, May 1st, are published in the *N. C. Daily News*:

Of course to you in Shanghai, where such important British interests are at stake, it is all quite a matter of course, but to us in this out-of-the-way part of China a visit from the British Representative is of so much consequence, that I cannot help hoping you may find room in the crowded pages of your journal for a brief account of it. Of course we always knew the English Minister must first carry out his oft expressed intention on arrival of visiting Corea and the Yangtze ports. There were vexed questions of Imperial interest to be settled in both directions. And we could not hope to be first attended to. Still there were many reasons why we wished for a visit from His Excellency. The usual story—a missionary had rented a house for a chapel, and the man who rented it to him had been thrown into prison. Without being sentimental either about the poor Chinaman, or the insult to our own nationality, we none of us felt quite comfortable helping the poor missionaries to establish themselves nicely, whilst the owner of the house was in that wretched den that serves for a prison here. Then the J's had bought a property, and there was a little difficulty about their *bou-daries*. It ought to have been settled quite easily but our poor dear Consul came out to China a long while ago. And he easily upset and nervous. And after the Chinese had twice during the night pulled down the wall the J's had begun to build, our Consul just took to his bed, and at all events his bedroom, with a sick headache whenever the subject was mentioned.

He said "Let us talk of pleasant things. Is the world not full enough of misery, that we must always be harping on any little unpleasantness?" and then he would retell one of our troubles to us. If we could only build a nice little bungalow like that they have got now in Ningpo we often think we all should be happy. But for that united action is necessary, and an application to the Chinese. And that our Consul deprecates. He always says: "Why apply to the Chinese? Why worry? Do we not pain them sufficiently by our presence?"

That is such a strange light in which to look at the matter, we none of us know what to say. It is true we have started a little hospital here, and free schools, and a dispensary, and the place was poverty-stricken in the extreme when we came to it, and is now doing tidily. We circulate a good deal of money in it between us, and all the carpenters and bricklayers and masons in the place seem to be employed by the European community. But I am not sure that our presence does not pain them for all that. They always use rough words to us, when we walk out, and sometimes we are stoned. And there are several parts we never think of going into for fear of what may happen to us. And one of the missionaries was badly beaten about the head in his own house only the other day, and Miss Y— was spat upon, by a very well dressed Chinaman too. It does not look as if they liked us. But that also is a painful subject. So let us pass on! What I wanted to tell you about was how the British Minister arrived on his biennial tour of inspection.

He came in grand style in a gunboat, and with quite a retinue with him. But if he had been the servant of the people, paid to look after their interests, he could not have gone more carefully into all the subjects that were perplexing us. At his request the Consul at once communicated with the Magistrate about the J's wall and a Tipoo was sent to look at it, and to examine their title-deeds, and he at once said they were quite in their rights, only if they chose there was a little corner where they leaving out they might enclose. But Mr. J.—said he did not care to do so, because it was a convenience to the poor women, being near a pool when they wanted to wash their clothes. So then the Tipoo made the people a speech, and told them how generous and considerate Mr. J. was, and rebuked them most severely for their previous disorderly behaviour, and told them that they should all be sent to prison if anything of the kind occurred again.

Then turned out that the poor landlord was released from prison the very day His Excellency arrived, and a handsome present made him as compensation. So there was no need to say anything about that. And since then there has been nothing but a continuous exchange of civilities such a hurrying backwards and forwards of sedan chairs, all the executioners of the place out in their hideous red conical hats, and the soldiers and title-bearers all about all day long. His Excellency, without any one pointing it out to him, noticed our want of a bung, and said how easily we could combine together to make it. The Chinese authorities were quite pleased at the suggestion, and the Prefect even sent two handsome trees to be planted at the beginning of it as a memorial of His Excellency's visit. We had quite a gala day on the occasion of turning the first sod, as it were, and after that His Excellency went away to make another port happy by a minute personal inspection of its needs. No one is more pleased than our poor dear Consul himself, who is like a different man now, and who is already full of His Excellency's next visit, saying we must do that; or, that the British Minister will be disappointed on his return. But I have forgotten the best thing. None of us heard an uncivil word, since the British Minister arrived in state in an English gunboat, nor has a stone been thrown anywhere near a European. We all feel so different, and as if we belonged to a nation of which we were proud, and that cared for us.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINKIANG, May 15th, 1889.

The settlement of the Foreign claims resulting from the late riot was completed to-day. Her Majesty's Consul handed over to claimants as follows:

Native bank orders in Shanghai Tls. payable to bearer, half the amount claimed; the balance in two instalments, 1/2, payable on the 11th August and 7th November; interest bearing at the rate of 10 per cent.

The Commission has accepted and adjusted many of the claims in a very satisfactory manner, and all the small claims were paid in full and on demand.

The first cricket match of the season was played on the ground of the Chinkiang Cricket Club yesterday. A team from H.M.S. *Swift* assembled to give battle with the willow against the Chinkiang eleven. The ground was in beautiful order, and just sufficient sunshining to gladden the heart of the cricketers and others present. The local team lost by five wickets. The disaster may be attributed to the absence of our two "cracks" who have left the port lately for fresh fields and pastures new. Refreshments were provided and liberally dispensed by the local club, and all spent a very pleasant afternoon.—*Chinkiang Mercury.*

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

M. R. EDWARD OSBORNE has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY of the above Company from this date.

J. J. KESWICK Chairman.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, 20th May, 1889.

The Viceroy leaves to-day in the *Kwong-kwup* for the West River to personally inspect the embankments in the districts which are threatened by floods owing to recent rains and the early summer freshets. His Excellency is expected to be absent about a week. It is somewhat venturesome taking so large a vessel in the new Foochow-built cruiser up the West River as she draws some twelve feet of water even although the river has risen so considerably.

The continued heavy rains up country are causing very serious concern in regard to the Spring rice crop; the price of rice has gone up 2 cents a picul within the last 48 hours and there is every prospect of it going much higher unless there is a cessation in the rainfall. The Chinese say that the rice does not suffer so much from the rain during the day, but that the unusual phenomenon of continual heavy rain during the night at this season creates alarm.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in studying the inundation problem in this vicinity, will do well to consider how far the same is the result of the blocking up of the "Back Reach," one of the great natural outlets of this river to the sea.

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ICHANG, 6th May, 1889.

On Thursday the 2nd we were calculating that our beautiful sandy esplanade in the river bed was at least 200 yards wide. Next morning the river had risen 5 feet and all our sands were gone! No more dry walking there in the intervals of rain! No more small sauntering in the twilight after a day too hot to stir out! No more chatting two or three abreast! Henceforth we must pick our way in single file among smells and dogs and shouting children. The rain continues raining, the river rising, and the thermometer is very low, not rising to 60 degrees even in the house. Now is the season for orchids to come down from Szechuan, and a junk laden with baskets full of *Dendrobium Nobilis*, all in full butterfly blossom, was a fine sight the other day. They were being taken down river to be sold as medicine. Boats in mid-stream seem to shoot down river now, whilst up-river junks are towed almost under our windows.

The Ichang Convention makes definitely no progress, although the Chinese deputies remain on, complaining wofully of the dullness of the place, and always wondering why the British Minister could not settle the Upper Yangtze regulations at Peking; whether he does or does not approve of those they have submitted as the Szechuan Viceroy's ultimatum; and if not, whether he is taking any steps to get them altered at head quarters, as they, poor deputees, are powerless to alter one iota, and are simply eating their heads off here, waiting for the Consul's answer, whilst he waits for the Minister's.—*N. C. Daily News.*

To-day's Advertisements.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public business, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA, JOHN THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.

For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS, CHANTREY INCHBALD, Agent, Hongkong.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, H. A. HERBERT, Manager, Hongkong, Hongkong, 21st May, 1889.

T. J. COLLACO, 16, Largo do Senado, Macao, Macao, 14th May, 1889.

MACAO ROTISSERIE, No. 2 & 4, RUA FORMOSA.

BEST BRANDS WINES and SPIRITS, ENGLISH ALE and PORTER, TIFFIN and DINNER to order, MISS C. PALMER, Proprietrix.

Macao, 8th April, 1889.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, MESSRS. AMADEE PRINCE & CO., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this Journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of MESSRS. AMADEE PRINCE & CO., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM BONUS of twenty per cent upon contributions for the year 1888 has been declared.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on an after 1st May.

By Order of the Board, N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1889.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Good accommodation for Families and single parties. Moderate charges.

P. BOHM.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between FRANK H. ENGLAND and HENRY SKERRETT ROGERS trading under style, or Firm of FRANK H. ENGLAND & CO., at Foochow, was dissolved by Mutual consent on 1st January, 1889.

FRANK H. ENGLAND, H. SKERRETT ROGERS.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

M. R. EDWARD OSBORNE has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY of the above Company from this date.

J. J. KESWICK Chairman.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889.

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